

SHIP BYRON—THE ICEBERGS.

A Perilous encounter with an iceberg near the Banks of Newfoundland.

On the 30th June last the ship Byron left Liverpool for New York, heavily laden with iron, salt, &c. and having on board, in passengers and crew, 119 or 120 souls. On the morning of the 31st of August, 34 days out, in lat. 44 22, lon. 48 50, a scene occurred which can never be effaced from memory. It was the watch of the first mate, a man of great fidelity, but being indisposed, his place was taken by another. An unusual degree of levity and thoughtless security among the passengers, had just given place to sleep. And now all was still, save the tread of the watch on deck, or the occasional toll of the bell to warn fishing craft, if near, of our approach; but we had more need to be warned ourselves than to give warning to others of approaching danger. About 2 o'clock, A. M. a hurried step awoke the writer of this sketch; and the rapid whispering of some created the suspicion that all was not right. Springing from his berth, he asked one of the men near the cabin door, what was the matter. "We are in the midst of ice," said he; "will you inform the captain and mate?" The captain was instantly on deck; he ran forward to look out. In a moment the vessel, going at the rate of five knots, struck an iceberg! It lifted its head above the water more than one hundred feet, and leaped over, as it ready to fall down upon us. The word was given to put up helm and back the sails. As the sailors were hastening to obey the latter order—as the terrified passengers were rushing on deck and looking up at the immense, overhanging, freezing mass, the ship struck again with increased force. O what a shock! Crash! Crash! Crash! It seemed as if the masts were falling one after another on the deck. The second mate entered the cabin, and clapping violently his hands together, exclaimed, "My God! our bows are stove in—we're all gone!" An awful death appeared inevitable. In this moment of general panic, the commanding officer gave orders to "clear away the boat." Then, while the knife was being applied to the cordage fastening her alongside the ship, a rush was made to her by men and women. That small boat was in a moment filled with thirty or forty persons. It seems utterly marvellous that she did not break down, precipitating every soul into the deep. Had this taken place, our commanding officer must have shared the same fate; for, from a desire to gain possession of her himself and crew, or to save the miserable crowd that had got into her, from destruction—it may be from both motives—he entered the boat, and stood in her until he drove out every one at the point of the sword. Then was a scene of terror! In front of the cabin the passengers were collected, half naked—some on their knees calling for mercy—some clapping their hands, and uttering the most appalling shrieks. Nothing distinctly could be heard. All was confusion and horror. It was enough to penetrate a heart of stone. Some, more collected, were dressing themselves, preparing to resist the cold, if perchance they should survive on the wreck. Others were looking for something to which they could lash themselves for support for a time in the water. Here you might see one with a safety-belt sling over his shirt, endeavoring to fill it with air; there, another, pale and agitated, inquiring "Is there any hope?" And there, one standing as if in sudden despair, saying, "It is no use to do any thing. We must die." "Are we sinking, uncle?" cries a dear boy. A child running to a brave sailor says, "Won't you save me?" And the loud wailing and lamentation from the crowd rose higher and higher. Then, as if to close the painful scene, the ship struck again on her quarter. The shock reverberated like thunder, making every joint of the vessel shake as if coming apart. Hope now fully fled: all hearts were dismayed; the despairing cry was renewed, and the most calm braced themselves in preparation for immediate death. Even the dogs cowered down on the deck in silence.

It appeared that the first shock against the mountain, the jib-boom was broken down and thrown over the bows into the vessel. The second shock carried away the bowsprit, head, and cutwater, lodging the timbers across the bows. Had it struck us on the other side, it had it struck the hull, we must have perished; but, by the mercy of God, the hull was unimpaired. After the bowsprit was carried away, the stem of the ship must have been held down for an instant by the overhanging column; and her not immediately rising in front, gave the idea to the most experienced that she was stove in, and was filling with water. This created the panic. But the sails being backed, the helm put hard up, she turned off from her enemy, and availing clear, received the last shock on her larboard quarter, which, though its sound was terrible, did no injury. That instant she was free. And now was the contest between despair and hope. The carpenter reported that the hull was sound, and the bowsprit could be repaired, and then she may have sprung a leak, and the foremost is in danger of falling! The word was "to the pump." The pump was rigged and wrought. It was a moment of painful suspense until the pump sucked, showing that all was right. Then hope glided in the countenance of our captain, and all hearts began to live in its radiance. Still we waited to hear the crash of the foremost as the vessel was rolling in the sea, but it stood firm. Daylight, ever delightful to those on the deep, and peculiarly grateful to us, soon appeared. We found ourselves going on our way, alive, & with every reasonable confidence of future life.

We stood amazed at our deliverance. The most careless among us, were constrained to attribute our preservation to a kind and merciful Providence; while the multitude cried out sublimatingly, "It is the Lord who has saved us; thanks and praises to his holy name." Then every countenance was lighted up with joy; every heart was full of gratitude to God and love to one another, and many purposes were formed of reformation in future. The next day we saw three mountains of ice. We passed near to one of them. We gazed with the deepest interest on the fellow of that which had so greatly endangered our lives. Before the close of the second day, a new bowsprit was fitted up, which stood the trial of wind and waves the remainder of the voyage. In all this business, the officers and crew showed great skill and energy.—*Observer.*

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

As was expected, the friends of Mr. Van Buren have been mightily troubled by the article in our paper issued on Saturday, showing that Mr. Van Buren opposed universal suffrage—and, as the only means of counteracting that effect which it should have upon the people, they declare the article false. Fortunately, for the cause of truth and for our own veracity, we have PROOF, complete, perfect and undeniable—PROOF which no Van Buren man, however reckless, dare call in question. This morning a poor man, who labors hard for an honest living, and does not on account of his poverty wish to be deprived of the right of voting—brought us the published debates of the N. Y. Convention of 1821, containing the speeches on that occasion; we have also before us *Holland's Life of Mr. Van Buren*, written, as the author admits, partly for the purpose of commending Mr. Van Buren to the people; and from both these high authorities, we shall now PROVE the sentiments of Mr. Van Buren to be, what they have been said to be, against universal suffrage.

On page 277 of the debates of the Convention we find the following:

"Mr. Van Buren felt himself called on to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware. Co. He observed that it was evident, and indeed some gentlemen did not seem disposed to dispute it, that the honorable gentleman from Delaware contemplated nothing short of universal suffrage. Mr. F. B. did not believe that there were twenty members of that committee who, were the bare naked question of universal suffrage put to them, would vote in its favor; and he was very sure that its adoption was not expected, and would not meet the views of their constituents."

Again, on the same page:

"One word on the main question before the committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond. And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of rational liberty; but HE could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon EVERY ONE, black or white, who would be kind enough to condescend to accept it."

The same may be found in *Holland's* life, page 181.

Again on page 284 we find the following:

"Mr. Van Buren occupied the floor for some time, in expressing his sentiments decidedly against the amendment, and against universal suffrage."

And on page 287 we find the eyes and noses on the amendment which gave rise to this discussion, and there Mr. Van Buren records his vote against permitting "male citizens, of the age of 21 years who shall have been three years an inhabitant of this state, (N. Y.) and for one year a resident in the town," to vote, &c.

Again on page 366 we find the following:

"Mr. Van Buren said, that as the vote he should now give on what was called the highway qualification, would be different from what it had been on a former occasion, he felt it a duty to make a brief explanation of the motives which governed him. The qualifications reported by the first committee were of three kinds, viz: the payment of a money tax, the performance of militia duty, and working on the highway. The two former had met his decided approbation; to the latter he wished to add the additional qualification, that the elector should, if he paid no tax, performed no militia duty, but offered his vote on the sole ground that he had labored on the highways, also be a householder; and that was the only point on which he had dissented from the report of the committee."

And page 367 the following:

"At this moment he would only say, that among the many evils which would flow from a wholly unrestricted suffrage, the following would be most injurious, viz:—First. It would give to the city of New York about twenty-five thousand of votes; whilst under the liberal extension of the right on the choice of delegates to this convention, she had but thirteen or fourteen thousand. That the character of the increased number of votes would be such as to render their elections rather a curse than a blessing,—which would drive from the polls all sober minded people."

And on page 181 of *Holland's* life we find this view confirmed, thus:

"The qualifications required in the report of the committee, besides temporary residence, were, as has already been stated, paying taxes, or doing military duty, or working on the highways. Mr. Van Buren was in favor of adding to the latter alternative, the further restriction of being a householder. He expressed his fears, that the extension contemplated by some of the amendments proposed, would not be sanctioned by the public approbation, and would occasion the rejection of the whole by the people. In this connection, Mr. Van Buren remarked, on another occasion, 'that were the bare, naked question of universal suffrage put to the committee' (of the whole) 'he did not believe there were twenty members who would vote for it.' He added; 'One word on the main question before the committee. We had reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond. And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man, in the extension of rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege so far as to confer it, with an indiscriminating hand, upon every one, black or white, who would be kind enough to condescend to accept it.'"

Thus have we given the PROOF, and permit us, without mole or comment, to urge this proof upon every man who values the free and unrestricted right of suffrage. We have a fact to state, in justice to Van Buren, and in order to place ourselves above any imputation of unfairness. On the 20th Sept. 1821, Gen. Root proposed to extend the right of suffrage to persons of 21 years of age, with the restriction that they shall have paid taxes, or were actually armed & equipped and performed military duty, (unless exempted, or an equivalent was paid

in money,) and to the sons of such as were thus qualified. Sept. 22 it was proposed to require, in addition, property to the amount of \$250 to qualify a man to vote for Senators. Mr. V. B. opposed the amendment and supported the original proposition.—After this, only a few days, he came out unequivocally against universal suffrage, and under the speeches from which the above extracts are made. A few years since he also wrote a letter to somebody in Rhode-Island, singular for an ingenious attempt to transfer to him—in which, he does not hint that he had changed his views on the subject of universal, free and unrestricted suffrage. Watchman.

TEXAS.

The New Orleans American, evening of the 18th ult., contains several items of information in relation to Texas, the adoption of the constitution, &c. We give the following extracts:

The first Monday in September has been appointed by the President with the consent of the Council, for the election of President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives to Congress. The number of Representatives is 32; Senators 14.

Congress was to meet on the 1st Monday in October in the town of Columbia. The army of 2200 strong is at Colet, near Capana; its numbers have been considerably reduced in consequence of many of the Texans having returned to the cultivation of their farms. It is understood that the expedition to Matamoros has been abandoned, and thus there is no prospect of a meeting of the two armies until winter—Santa Anna has been sent to the plantation of Col. Phelps, under a strong guard.

The Texas Telegraph of the 2d August, contains the following paragraph:

"The consummation so devoutly to be wished, is arrived; in the splendid intelligence of the recognition of our independence, by the sanction of President Jackson to the bill passed on that subject, in the Congress of the United States. Let the gratitude of Texas be excited by this proof of material regard from her natural and political mother."

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer that Capt. A. S. Lewis of the Texian army has just arrived in that city. He left Galveston, Texas, July 15th. The Mexican army was concentrating at Matamoros, and supposed to be 11,000 strong. This information, however, it will be seen by the later intelligence, there is reason to believe was erroneous.

The Texian army were 2500 strong, at Victoria, under Gen. Lamar, and the greatest spirit and unanimity prevailed among them. Gen. Houston was at St. Augustine, and was anxiously looked for. Santa Anna was at Columbia, under the charge of Major Patton; he was to be sent to the vicinity of the Sabine, to be regularly tried. The Texans were generally in favor of preserving his life, provided the Mexicans made no further incursions into Texas.

Capt. Lewis himself, was one of the officers of a company that had Santa Anna, Cos, and Almonte in charge for several weeks. He had frequent and free conversation with each of them. Santa Anna describes as a very fine looking man—unable to speak English with any degree of fluency;—and in very low spirits, conscious that his life will be taken the moment his countrymen remarch upon his captors.—Cos expects death and is prepared to meet his fate with some degree of fortitude. Almonte is a polished man—converses very fluently in English, and is rather a favorite than otherwise with the army, as he never committed any direct act of atrocity but merely acted like hundreds of others in the service of Santa Anna.

The crops throughout Texas are very abundant—much more so than could have been expected, as little attention was paid to them. The army was fully provided with provisions—and it was believed that little suffering would be experienced on this score, should the Mexicans march against them. Recruits were constantly pouring in.

Capt. Lewis believes that an army of even 15,000 Mexicans could not conquer Texas, against one-fourth the number of Americans. The Mexicans are miserable troops, and, moreover, disheartened by their terrible defeat at San Jacinto. It is certain that the Indians are disposed to join the Mexicans. The principal and ruling tribe, and who are at the same time the most numerous, are the Cherokees, who count 2000 warriors, with the smaller tribes, would make 4000—the whole of which are at the disposition of a talented chief named Bowles, to his disgrace an American, who has married a squaw of some distinction. He is exciting the Indians against his countrymen.

TEXAS—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Some sage persons have pretended that the stories about Texas being wanted by the south as a slave market, and an additional slave territory were all whims of abolitionists. Here is an acknowledgment from a southern paper, the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, which is sufficiently explicit on this point:

"The South wish to have Texas admitted into the Union for two reasons: First, to equalize the South with the North, and secondly, as a convenient and safe place calculated from its peculiarly good soil and subversive climate for a slave population. Interest and political safety both and alike prompt the action and enforce the argument. The South contends that preservation and justice to themselves call for that aid to be tendered to them which would be given by the acquisition of Texas. They are not safe as they are. They are not balanced with the free States. Their exposure to insurrection is four fold, with not one fourth the means to redress their grievances. They contend that they have an internal foe within, and an awful foe in all those who demand the emancipation of their slaves, and who call upon them to give up their property now and forever. The question is therefore put by the South to Congress and the country, 'Shall we have justice done us by the admission of Texas into the Union, whenever that admission may be asked by the Texans themselves? The question is a fair one, and must soon be met by Congress and the nation. The North almost to a man will answer no. The West will be divided, and the discussion of the question will find two

strong and powerful parties; the one in favor of Texas, a slaveholding province and the other against it.



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, SEPT. 13, 1836.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON

Of Ohio;

Appointed by Mr. Jefferson, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, in 1811;

By Mr. Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army in 1812;

By his FELLOW CITIZENS in Ohio, a Member of Congress in 1816;

By the LEGISLATURE OF OHIO, a Senator of the United States in 1823;—and

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1823.

Nominated by Conventions of the PEOPLE in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware and Vermont, Connecticut, and by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Sentiments of Gen. Harrison.

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masonry as an evil, both moral and political."

"In the exercise of the elective franchise the people possess the means of correcting all the evils which may arise in our government, and that it ought to be used for that purpose."

"Letter to the Pennsylvania Antimasonic State Committee."

"It [the exercise of the removing and appointing power to suppress freemasonry] could not fail to be the parent of mischief infinitely greater than those it is the design to cure."

"Correct disorders that may arise of that character by the power of the people themselves, or by the authority of the state governments, and let the appointments by the President be made upon the good old rules of Jefferson—honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution;—and a further requirement which I know he always made—that of their being acceptable to the people for whom they were immediately to act."

"Letter to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq."

"It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them and submit themselves to the will of a master."

"I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free."

"Man does not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."

"Letter to Boliver."

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER

Of New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, JABEZ PROCTOR,

SAMUEL SWIFT,

Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,

ZIMRI HOWE,

TITUS HUTCHINSON,

WM. A. GRISWOLD,

EDWARD LAMB.

VERMONT

Has taken her post in the political field after the old sort—firm and erect. We give the returns of votes for Governor and Representatives elect, as far as received. No reasonable doubt can be entertained of the election of a decided majority of the friends of Harrison and Granger in both branches of the Legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

From the returns received it is highly probable that Messrs. Hall, Slade, Everett and Allen have been again elected to Congress, and by increased majorities. In the Fifth District Mr Fletcher is undoubtedly elected.

N. H. CONFERENCE.

This ecclesiastical body closed its session in this town on Wednesday evening last. We are gratified to learn from a member, that the following resolution was passed by the Conference by a nearly unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the Delegates of this Conference in the late General Conference held at Cincinnati, Ohio, especially in reference to the subject of Slavery, being as much as ever convinced of the great sinfulness of holding the human species in slavery.

SENATORIAL CANVASS.

Constables will bear in mind that the law requires that the votes for Senators be returned to the County Clerks of their respective counties, within ten days after the election.

BERLIN.

The late election in Berlin turns out to have been something more than a mistake. No less than four illegal votes were thrown for Currier on the first ballot, when a tie was declared. The matter evidently needs overhauling. Let the corruption be exposed. Boys of 17 and Irish Paddies must be told better than to vote against law, even to oblige the office holders.

Rev. Mr Storrs gave a third lecture on slavery on the evening of the 5th, at the Free Church. The numerous audience seemed to be well entertained throughout.

Mr S. left town on Tuesday, to attend his trial before the Superior Court at Concord. May God send him a good deliverance!

A gentleman in Rutland writes that Mr Slade's majority in the 2d District, will be nearly 1500 over all other candidates, and that Hammond, Howe and Pierpoint, (all Harrison men) are elected Senators.

Appointment by the Governor and Council.

Farrand F. Merrill, of Montpelier, to be Secretary of State, in place of Timothy Merrill, Esq., deceased.

The following is a statement of the votes for Representative in this town:

Whole number of votes	629
L. B. Peck	342
E. P. Jewett	271
Scattering	16—287
Majority	55
Jackson majority last year, 130.	

We hear that the Representative elections in Burlington, Berlin and Sharon will be contested. It is to be hoped that the House will adopt some rule on the subject of contested elections, by which the claims of competitors may be settled with some despatch. If the old practice of delaying reports to the last of the session is to be continued, why not dispense with the committee of Elections altogether?

Washington County has done well. She presents a relative gain for Harrison of 12 per cent. since the last election.

A Van Buren Postmaster in Rutland County, writing to a brother office-holder in this town, closes his epistle on this wise: "We feel as though we were d—dly done for."

The Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1837 is in the market, elegantly printed and full of valuable matter. Abolitionists, merchants especially, will do an important service to a good cause, by getting supplies for distribution, in season. Will our friends in this State remember this? (See advertisement.)

For the State Journal.

Mr Editor:—In compliance with the direction of the Methodist Conference, I forward the following resolutions for insertion in your paper.

Very respectfully,

E. J. SCOTT.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the kindness and truly christian spirit with which the pastor and members of the first Congregational Church in this place have opened their house of worship for the accommodation of our Conference.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are due, and are hereby presented to the inhabitants of this village for their generous hospitality in entertaining us during our session in this place.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary, to the Editors of the several papers in this place, accompanied with a request for their publication.

We find the following article in the Albany Advertiser. Let the freemen remember, that the man who was for making property the basis of a freeman's privilege, is now held up by the exquisites as the only democratic candidate for President!

Mr. VAN BUREN OPPOSED TO UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The Argus of Saturday contains a long Jesuitical article to prove that Mr Van Buren was not opposed to universal suffrage. It does not require half a dozen columns of matter to convict the apologist of Mr Van Buren of falsehood. The truth lies in a nutshell.

Extract from the proceedings of the NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

Sept. 26, 1821.

Mr VAN BUREN, felt himself called on to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware. He observed that it was evident, and indeed some gentlemen did not seem disposed to disguise it, that the amendment proposed by the honorable gentleman from Delaware, contemplated nothing short of universal suffrage. Mr V. B. did not believe that there were twenty members of that Committee, who, were the bare naked question of universal suffrage put to them, would vote in its favor; and he was very sure that its adoption was NOT EXPECTED, and would not meet the views of their constituents!

One word more on the main question before the Committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond. And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were CHEAPENING this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one, black or white, who would be kind enough to condescend to accept it!!

Mr. VAN BUREN voted with the ayes to prevent "working on the highways" from being a qualification for a voter.

Mr Van Buren occupied the floor for some time in expressing his sentiments against the amendment, and against UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. We are, said he, hazzarding every thing by going to such lengths in the amendments—the people would never sanction them.

VOTES FOR CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

James Fletcher.

Barre 98 225

Berlin 141 129

Calais 41 187

Duxbury 72 29

Elmore 24 32

Fayston 14 48

Marshfield 49 56

Middlesex 95 81

Montpelier 258 344

Moretown 56 71

Northfield 113 110

Plainfield 23 127

Stowe 80 144

Waldfield 94 50

Warren 124 24

Waterbury 171 169

Worcester 52 41

Roxbury 63 41

Woodbury 7 123

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ELECTION RETURNS.

Representatives. Jenison. Bradley.

Barre, J. Scott, jr 116 219

Berlin, Smith* or Currier* 128 139

Calais, Pliny Currier* 34 191

Duxbury, no election 43 24

Elmore, J. Bridget* 26 35

Fayston, Wheeler* 17 4

Marshfield, Wm Martin* 88 61

Montpelier, L. B. Peck* 281 373

Moretown, I Carpenter* 52 78

Northfield, A Adams* 134 119

Plainfield, B Bancroft* 43 127

Stow, B Cady* 86 153

Waldfield, J Carpenter* 36 55

Warren, A Cushman* 124 97

Waterbury, T Clough* 157 37

Worcester, J Newton* 53 41

Roxbury, N Morse*

Woodbury,

Williamstown, J Poor* 183 81

Washington, J Colby* 77 69

Chelsea, Harry Hale* 166 171

Orange, L Carpenter* 36 82

Nowbury, L Stevens jr

Randolph, S Blodgett* 313 169

Brookfield, Hopkins* 193 86

Bradford, A Stebbins* 122 113

Corinth, G Stepien

Topsham, S Batchelder* 51 172

Stratford, R Hatch* 95 153

Vershire, S Bacon*

Windsor, C Coolidge* 348 123

Roylton, O Sawyer* 190 69

Woodstock, T Bingham*

Hartland, J S Mares* 225 130

Braintree, J Nichols*

Middlebury, E Brewster* 214 118

Addison